

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

Let them Wait on Short Rations.

GEN. SCOTT IN NO HURRY.

Col. Stone's Advance into Virginia.

Crittenden with a Compromise.

Disposal of Foreign Letters.

LORD LYONS AND MR. SEWARD.

Our Satisfactory Foreign Relations.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

GEN. SCOTT ON HARPER'S FERRY.

Gen. Scott is reported, upon good authority, to have said that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was entirely in accordance with his plans, expectations, and wishes, as we telegraphed three weeks ago.

WHAT WILL THEY DO AT MANASSAS?

From other remarks of the "octogenarian," the inference was drawn that he believed the probabilities to be that the rebels at Manassas would play the Harper's Ferry game.

It is believed that Gen. Beauregard, when reinforced by the retreating troops, will be in command of not more than 30,000 men, of whom many are ill-clad and ill-armed, and many sick, for whom there are small accommodations. They have so little water that it is doled out like provisions.

These evils will be enhanced by the additional troops from Harper's Ferry, who will be sure to increase the general demoralization.

GEN. SCOTT WILL NOT ATTACK THEM.

Gen. Lee has, it is reported, recently visited the entrenchments and changed their whole plan. But it is not at all probable that Gen. Scott will attack them. He may by a flank movement cut off their communications and force Gen. Beauregard to retreat or surrender without a battle.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

At Fairfax Station, on the railroad between the Junction and Alexandria, there are several companies, and some heavy guns have been mounted.

NATIONAL ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

Col. Stone's column crossed the Potomac about twenty miles below Harper's Ferry this morning, and marched into the interior of Virginia, probably toward Charlestown. Another column which was to combine with Col. Stone, having failed to arrive, he pushed on without it. It is said that the Marylanders on Col. Stone's line of march showed great hospitality.

Company G, second heavy artillery Regulars, left their quarters this evening, at 7 o'clock, and crossed into Virginia, followed by several baggage wagons. They will proceed immediately to the work of mounting the heavy ordnance on the breastworks there.

Only two Ohio regiments crossed the Long Bridge yesterday. They encamped for the night at the other end. At 5 o'clock this morning, they moved forward, and are encamped a mile or two this side of Alexandria.

A REBEL BALLOON.

A balloon was sent up from the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge last night, and after remaining stationary about fifteen minutes, was drawn down. It is thought to have been a disunion signal. It is thought possible that the aeronaut may be caught, and released on taking the oath of allegiance. Newspaper correspondents are the only persons threatened with hanging now-a-days.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE COMING.

It is said by Mr. Crittenden's friends that he is preparing a plan of pacification to be submitted to Congress at the Extra Session. The men of the North who have been ruined by Southern bankruptcy and rascality, and the laborer who is now stinted for want of employment can carefully balance in their minds how far they will submit to any alleviation of our present difficulties which will leave the original disease to break out with renewed virulence. Let any and every proposition of this character be met with an indignant remonstrance and refusal. No terms, no conditions, short of absolute submission should be entertained as a basis of settlement.

A LIBERAL PRESENT.

Elias Howe, sewing-machine inventor, has presented each of the field officers of the Massachusetts Fifth with a fine horse.

FOREIGN LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.

Seventeen hundred foreign letters, addressed to persons in the Rebel States, were received from New-York at the Dead Letter Office this morning. Thirty-four hundred have been previously sent thither from Boston, New-York, and Chicago. Foreign letters will be delivered to agents of Southern houses, if properly identified, upon payment of postage under our postal treaties. They will not be opened at the Dead Letter Office.

RETURNING ENVELOPES.

Stamps and stamped envelopes continue to be returned by Southern Postmasters. Two thousand envelopes came from Mississippi this morning.

DEAD LETTERS ASKED FOR.

Frequent applications are made to the department for the return of letters addressed to discontinued offices. It should be understood that with the small force in the dead letter office it is impossible to make a special search in each case.

POSTAGE OF PRINTED MATTER.

During the last Administrations, Postmasters were lax in demanding postage on printed matter, particularly newspapers, whether regular or transient. Sometimes subscribers received daily journals for a year free. Hereafter the department will hold Postmasters responsible for the rigid enforcement of the law on this head.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTMASTERS.

The following circular has been issued from the Post-Office Department:

APPOINTMENT, June 14, 1861.

Numerous inquiries are made at this Department respecting the late orders of the Postmaster-

New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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General. It was not doubted that the wide publicity given to those orders through the public press would induce many to call Postmasters. For further information they are referred to the Postmaster-General's letter in this issue, as follows:

1. The Postmaster-General issued his order of the 27th of May, under act of Congress approved February 28, 1861, suspending the entire mail service, post routes, and post-offices in the States where "the postal service could not be safely continued" namely: the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and in Virginia, except the western portion thereof, in which the mails were still transported safely.

II. This order required it necessary to transmit to the Dead-Letter Office all mail matter directed to any Post-Office then discontinued; and such order was accordingly issued, that valuable letters might be returned to their writers.

III. The use of United States stamps and stamped envelopes by the discontinuing Post-Office, was nothing less than embezzlement, and cannot be recognized by any Postmaster as a legitimate United States postage.

All postmasters are, therefore, immediately upon the receipt of any letter mailed from the above-mentioned States, to forward to their Post-Offices, and whether appearing to be prepaid or not, to hold it for postage, and transmit it directly to the Dead-Letter Office to be disposed of according to law, but if letters actually arrive at the office of delivery, they may be delivered upon payment of postage as upon letters wholly unpaid.

IV. The same order will be applied, without further notice, to all letters mailed (prepaid or not) at any discontinued Post-Office, whether hereafter discontinued by special order or by general discontinuance of service in the District or State.

V. No letter or package can be forwarded to its address through the United States mails except from foreign countries with which this Government has postal treaties, unless regularly mailed at one of the established Post-Offices of the United States, and postage regularly prepaid. All matter not thus mailed must be forwarded without delay to the Dead-Letter Office, at Washington.

VI. No mail pouch, sack, or box can be sent by any Postmaster to any port or place where such service has been discontinued. All pouches, sacks, and boxes coming to a Post-Office from such discontinued offices and routes will be retained and sent to the proper destination.

The postal service will be restored on such discontinued route as early as practicable, of which notice will be duly given.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. KARSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State had an interview to-day. Of what transpired we have, of course, no direct information, but it is understood that our relations with Great Britain are being placed on a footing of perfect understanding and amity.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There has been from the first no disturbance in the cordiality between ourselves and the Continental Powers.

With Mexico, from all accounts, official and unofficial, the sympathy is altogether in favor of sustaining our Government, and against yielding support or countenance to the rebellion.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The city is remarkably quiet this morning, there being neither extraordinary facts nor falsehoods to precede existence.

The Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, it is said, in addition to the two Ohio Regiments, passed over into Virginia last night.

WAR MOVEMENTS AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rogers, and the Utica Regiment, Col. Christian, have received orders to report at Washington. They will probably leave on Tuesday next.

POINT OF ROCKS, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point have been removed, and the road was reopened to Harper's Ferry this morning.

An immense boulder, weighing about 100 tons, which was thrown from the Point of Rocks upon the railroad, was removed last night by blasting, and the track now passes over its crushed fragments.

The bridge across the Shenandoah River has been spared.

American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Marietta is said to be occupied by a large force of United States Troops.

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THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The 12th Regiment of New-York is expected to come up from Annapolis to Fort McHenry. No military movements have transpired here to-day.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Nothing of importance was done in the Wheeling Convention to-day. The time was mostly spent in discussion about the qualification of membership, which was so amended as to satisfy the criticisms upon it in yesterday's debate. Thorough and decided action may be looked for next week. Members are united in their plan for the reconstruction of the State Government.

FROM BOSTON—THE SECOND REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The 1st Regiment of Massachusetts left here about 8 o'clock this evening, via Stonington, for Jersey City. The regiment marched from the camp at North Cambridge to Boston Common, where it made a half-hour's rest. Thousands were present to cheer and bid the soldiers farewell.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN REGIMENTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The 1st Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Cowdin, leaves to-night via Providence and Stonington, direct for Jersey City, where they take the train south. The regiment goes with baggage-wagons, ambulances, and all equipments for active service.

The 4th Maine Regiment will leave Rockland on Monday and reach Boston on Tuesday afternoon, and proceed via Fall River to New-York.

The 2d New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. Martin, will leave Portsmouth on Thursday, proceeding by the Fall River route the same evening. Col. Borden, the agent for this route, has arranged for extra trains and boats for both regiments.

ILLINOIS WAR MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Orders have been received from the Government that the 12 regiments now organized in this State shall, on Tuesday, the 18th, rendezvous as follows: At Quincy, Cols. Smith's, Palmer's, Goodell's, & Atlon, Cols. Ross's, Turner's, Marsh's, Hecker's; at Caseyville, Cols. Hyman's, Doughtery's, Mulligan's. The Commissioners for the purchase of the State arms and equipments, which have been in session during the week at Springfield, have adjourned until Wednesday next. They will then make awards.

LARGE NUMBERS OF COMPETITORS WERE PRESENT.

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THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

THEY DESTROY ALL THEY CAN.

GOING TO JOIN BEAUREGARD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Doubt is still felt in some quarters of the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry. Some of the Baltimore papers say several thousand troops are still there. No Government dispatches have been received yet.

Mr. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who was directed to examine into the matter, could get no further than Monocacy Junction by rail, whence he went to Frederick.

Gen. Scott expressed his belief last night in the evacuation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Government has dispatched which confirm the reported withdrawal of all the Rebel troops from Harper's Ferry, after destroying everything valuable there, which they could not carry with them. "They are moving," the dispatch concludes, "down the valley;" which is interpreted to mean, toward Winchester.

Another dispatch affirms that they took with them provisions enough for only one day, and were crawling away, pushing the cars on the railroad to Winchester by hand.

The most probable estimate of the troops who have left Harper's Ferry, is 12,000. The rear guard of 2,000 left this morning. Gen. Johnson stayed to the last. The advance is pushing on to Strasburg, where it will probably take rail to Manassas Junction.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest as to the next movement of the Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively directed to Manassas Junction. The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to efficiently meet all contingencies.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, June 15, 1861.

A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago, states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is, however, contradicted by a later messenger, who declares that a large body of men are yet there, stationed at Bolivar and in the outskirts.

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WILLIAMSBURG, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

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